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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING PRAIRIE-DOGS IN WYOMING.

Mix 1 ounce of strychnin sulphate in $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of water and heat to boiling point. Mix 1 tablespoonful of gloss starch in $\frac{1}{8}$ pint of cold water, add to the strychnin solution, and boil until a clear paste is formed. Remove from fire; add 1 ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda, previously mixed with $\frac{1}{8}$ pint of cold water, and stir to a smooth, creamy mass. Add 1 tablespoonful of heavy corn sirup and $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce of saccharin, and stir. Pour over 13 quarts of oats and mix thoroughly until the grain is evenly coated. Allow to stand several hours before distributing.

For mixing small quantities an ordinary galvanized-iron washtub is convenient. For larger quantities a tight, smooth box may be used, and the mixing may be done with a spade.

Each quart of the prepared grain is sufficient for treating about 40 prairie-dog holes. This quantity should be scattered lightly on clean, hard ground near each hole. Do not place the poison on loose earth or in the hole. With reasonable care in scattering the baits cattle and sheep on the open range will not be endangered.

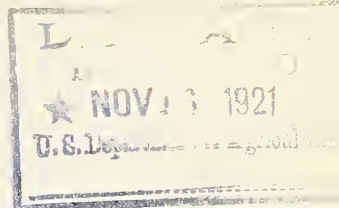
The poison is effective at any season when the prairie-dogs are active. The most favorable time for poisoning is early in spring or during periods of drought, when green food is scarce.

CAUTION.

All utensils used in the preparation of poisons and all poison containers should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and CUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and live stock.

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Each quart of the prepared grain is sufficient for treating about 40 prairie-dog holes. The bait should be scattered lightly, a tablespoonful at a place, on clean, hard ground near each hole. Do not place the poison on loose earth or in the hole. With reasonable care in scattering the baits, cattle and sheep on the open range will not be endangered.

The poison is effective at any season when the prairie dogs are active. The most favorable time for poisoning is early in spring or during periods of drought, when green food is scarce.

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100